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## REALITY CHECK: CALIFORNIA'S WATER CRISIS

From California's Bay Delta and the farms of the Central Valley to the fisheries of northern California and cities in the south, a third year of severe drought is affecting the lives of all Californians. In some regions of the Central Valley, unemployment has reached 40%, fields are fallow, and the federal and state governments are working to deliver water and emergency aid to farmers, families, and the hardest hit areas. This document aims to provide clear, accurate responses to questions about the state's water crisis so that Californians can make informed decisions about water use and help build a sustainable water future for themselves and their communities.

### "REGULATORY DROUGHT"

**Q:** *Is it true, as some people claim, that water shortages and high unemployment rates in California's Central Valley are the result of a man-made, "regulatory" drought, as opposed to natural conditions?*

**A. Not true.** California's water crisis is even more troubling than critics contend. The state is in its third year of a severe drought, caused by below average precipitation and significantly lower run-off into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta. This past year, for example, run-off was 68% of normal. Due primarily to the drought, one-third less water is available to the 25 million Californians who depend on the Bay Delta for their drinking water and for the farms in the Central Valley that produce half of the nation's fruits and vegetables. In addition, because California's Bay Delta is in a state of full environmental collapse after years of neglect, it has been necessary to constrain some water deliveries during certain periods of the year. Federal and state governments have responded by implementing emergency relief measures and water transfers, but the state's water infrastructure, built fifty years ago for a population half as large, can't handle the stress of the current crisis.

- For information from about historic precipitation levels and the drought's causes, from the Bureau of Reclamation, [click here](#), and from the California Department of Water Resources [click here](#).
- To read about the challenges facing California's outdated water infrastructure and the Bay Delta, [click here](#).
- To read a *Sacramento Bee* editorial about the California water crisis, [click here](#).

### "TURN ON THE PUMPS"

**Q.** *Some people are blaming the Obama Administration's efforts to conserve salmon populations and the delta smelt, a threatened fish, for water shortages in the Central Valley. They are asking the federal government to turn on water pumps that deliver water through the Bay Delta to Central Valley users, but which - to protect the Bay Delta and fish populations - were recently subject to temporary pumping restrictions. Why won't the Obama Administration turn the pumps on?*

**A. The pumps are on.** The temporary pumping restrictions that were required under the Endangered Species Act ended on June 30<sup>th</sup>. They accounted for approximately one-quarter of 2009 water delivery shortages to farms and water users; the other three-quarters of this year's delivery shortage were the result of a lack of run-off.

To help alleviate water shortages caused by the lack of precipitation and pumping restrictions, the federal government's Bureau of Reclamation has helped move more than 600,000 acre feet of water to communities in most need, and is taking steps to prepare for a potential fourth year of drought.

In addition, the Obama Administration is investing over \$400 million ([click here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)) through the President's economic recovery plan to help modernize California's water infrastructure, including over [\\$40 million](#) through the Bureau of Reclamation in emergency assistance to help water-short Central Valley farmers through the construction of temporary pipelines and pumps, new water wells, well-enhancement projects, and a groundwater monitoring effort.

### **"GOD SQUAD"**

**Q.** *I have heard some say that the Administration should have convened a so-called "God Squad" of Cabinet officials with the power to manage California's water crisis from Washington and override the Endangered Species Act's protections on endangered wildlife. Is a "God Squad" the right solution for California?*

**A. No.** The creation of a "God Squad" would override protections on California's watersheds – on which 25 million people depend for clean drinking water - and turn the state's water crisis over to the courts. Moreover, a "God Squad" would undermine the ability of local communities, local water districts, and federal and state water experts to find collaborative, constructive solutions to deliver water where it is needed most in current drought conditions. Trying to force more water out of a dying system will only cause more human tragedy and environmental collapse, while diverting attention from the real need to fix the broken water system in California after decades of neglect.

Governor Schwarzenegger on a so-called "God Squad": *"If that would work, I would do that immediately. But it doesn't work because it takes years to come to a solution. And those five times they have tried that: four times it failed. So this is not the right way to go. Believe me - otherwise I would have done it already a long time ago."* (Interview on Fox News, September 17, 2009)

### **"WHAT CAN WE DO NOW?"**

**Q.** *How can we tackle California's water crisis and help those most affected by the drought?*

**A. Everyone shares responsibility** for finding practical solutions that will help California weather the drought and build a sustainable water future. Confronting these challenges will require honest discussion of tough choices and unprecedented cooperation at all levels of government and among stakeholders. "...This problem," says the Fresno Bee, "is too complex for quick fixes, and it will take state and federal action to resolve it." Editorial, Fresno Bee, June 30, 2009.

It is vital that the federal government, which has been absent from California's water crisis in recent years, reengage as a full partner in tackling the state's water challenges. That is why the Obama Administration has already taken [several major steps](#) to help Californians weather the drought and build a sustainable water future, including:

- **RENEWED FEDERAL ENGAGEMENT.** Secretary Salazar has directed the Deputy Secretary of the Interior David J. Hayes to lead federal government actions addressing short-term and long-term water supply and environmental challenges that are affecting the State of California.
- **MAJOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS.** Interior is investing over \$400 M through the President's economic recovery plan in California's water infrastructure, including [\\$40 M](#) in

immediate drought relief projects. The drought relief projects include temporary pipelines and pumps, new domestic and irrigation water wells, well-enhancement projects, and a groundwater monitoring effort.

- **WATER TRANSFERS.** Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, is facilitating the transfer of over 600,000 acre feet of water to places most in need.
- **DROUGHT RELIEF.** The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has designated 50 of California's 58 counties as natural disaster areas, making farmers in drought-affected areas eligible for emergency loans and relief.
- **BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN.** Secretary Salazar has elevated Federal involvement and leadership in the development of the State-led Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), a collaborative planning process that seeks to provide for a sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and to address the needs of several threatened and endangered species while improving water system reliability south of the Delta.
- **2-GATES PROJECT.** Interior has expedited the review of a proposed 5-year experiment designed to test alternative ways of protecting delta smelt by modifying flows in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The project would use gate structures mounted on barges that would be sunk into place on Old River and Connection Slough and then operated to reduce turbidity near the State and Federal pumps.
- **DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL (DMC) AND CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT INTERTIE PROJECT.** Interior has expedited review of a project to connect the DMC and Aqueduct via a new pipeline and pumping plant to help meet water supply demands, allow for maintenance and repair activities, and provide the flexibility to respond to CVP and SWP emergencies. A Record of Decision is planned to be signed in December 2009 allowing initiation of construction.
- **BANKED GROUNDWATER.** Reclamation is prioritizing the review and approval of proposals for the return of previously banked groundwater.
- **WATER RESCHEDULING.** Interior has approved requests from water contractors to "reschedule" (carryover) 2008 water supplies they had conserved in San Luis and Millerton Reservoirs into 2009. The total water rescheduled in San Luis Reservoir was 336,701 acre-feet and 55,615 acre-feet in Millerton Reservoir (Friant Division).
- **BIOLOGICAL OPINIONS.** This past year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued biological opinions in order to prevent the extinction of salmon and delta smelt in California. The Obama Administration is fully committed to the integrity of the scientific process, and is actively exploring options to provide additional, independent scientific reviews to complement the independent reviews that the biological opinions already have received, and to address related scientific issues associated with the continuing decline of the Bay Delta ecosystem.
- **RED BLUFF PUMPING PLANT.** Interior's Bureau of Reclamation has finalized a funding agreement with the Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority (TCCA) to build an interim pumping plant at Red Bluff. Starting in May, 2009 this has allowed for pumping of an additional 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water to TCCA for irrigation. The interim pumping plant will allow the gates of the Red Bluff Diversion Dam to remain open, providing unimpeded fish passage for threatened and endangered salmon, steelhead, and green sturgeon, as well as other fish species.